

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA17 | Offchurch and Cubbington

Landscape report (LV-001-017)

Landscape and visual assessment

November 2013

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Department for Transport

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Appendix LV-001-017

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 The landscape and visual appendices for the Offchurch and Cubbington community forum area (CFA17) comprise:

- a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
- an environmental baseline report (Part 2);
- assessment matrices (Part 3); and
- a schedule of non-significant effects (Part 4).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the landscape and visual appendix are contained in the Volume 5 landscape and visual map book.

Part 1 – Engagement with technical stakeholders

2 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the landscape and visual assessment for the Offchurch and Cubbington community forum area (CFA17).

Table 1 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SADC) June 2012	SADC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. A telephone conversation was had on 15 August 2012 with SADC, who communicated that they will address the received letter and CD after the 28 August 2012.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.
Warwickshire County Council (WCoC) June 2012	WCoC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. A written response was received on 14 September 2012 requesting further information to make informed comments on viewpoint consultation.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection. Additionally a meeting with WCoC Landscape Architects was held on 26 July 2013.
Warwick District Council (WDC) June 2012	WDC were posted a letter and CD on 24 June 2012 illustrating proposed visual receptor locations. A telephone conversation was had on 14 August 2012 with WDC, who communicated that they may not respond due to the stakeholder's stance on support for the project. Stakeholder advised that they will write to confirm position.	Comments where received have been reviewed and taken into account in relation to viewpoint selection.
Natural England (NE) September 2012	For the landscape and visual assessment reference to the use of national character areas (NCA), including a specific recommendation to use the new profiles.	Noted, with references made to the relevant NCAs in section 2.5.1.

Part 2 – Environmental baseline report

3 Introduction

3.1.1 This section describes the baseline for landscape character areas (LCAs) and visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this CFA. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2. The LCA maps LV-02-69b to LV-02-72a (Volume 5, CFA17 Map Book), which are based on an aerial photograph, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.

3.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

- information on each LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
- information on the nature of the existing views towards the Proposed Scheme from identified representative visual assessment viewpoints, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme; and
- future baseline conditions are also described.

4 Landscape character assessment

4.1.1 The landscape character areas have been determined with reference to a number of published studies, at the national, county and local level. Those of relevance to the study area are described below:

- Natural England National Character Area 96¹: Dunsmore and Feldon, which describes the area as gently rolling tableland, sparsely wooded with a band of ancient woodland and large geometric fields bounded by hedgerows;
- Natural England Character Area 97: Arden², which describes the area as a former woodland pasture landscape, with river valleys, linear settlements, farmland and areas of industry;
- The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines³: Feldon, which describes the area as a lowland agricultural region influenced by parliamentary enclosure, large geometric fields and nucleated settlement patterns of small rural villages;
- The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines⁴: Dunsmore, which describes the area as low ridges of valleys of large fields and small villages; and
- The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines⁵: Arden, which describes the area as an historic region of former wood pasture heath characterised by dispersed settlement pattern and ancient woodland.

4.1.2 Descriptions of all the LCAs identified within the study area are provided below. The LCAs are shown on Maps LV-02-69b to LV-02-72a (Volume 5, CFA17 Map Book). A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be affected is included in Volume 2.

4.1.3 Where LCAs are located across boundaries between other CFAs (i.e. CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam, and CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green), the baseline descriptions for these LCAs are reported in each CFA section in their entirety.

¹ Natural England, NCA Profile: 96 Dunsmore and Feldon, <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx>, accessed:2012.

² Natural England, NCA Profile: 97 Arden (NE337), <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx>, accessed:2012.

³ Warwickshire County Council and The Countryside Commission (1993), *The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines*, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick.

⁴ Warwickshire County Council and The Countryside Commission (1993), *The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines*, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick.

⁵ Warwickshire County Council and The Countryside Commission (1993), *The Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines*, Warwickshire County Council, Warwick.

Ufton Vale Farmlands

This LCA largely comprises fields, across a generally flat, low lying landform. These fields are generally medium scale, geometric in form and loosely defined by hedgerows or mature trees. In many fields the hedgerows have been removed, increasing the scale of the field pattern. Tree cover and woodland is generally limited, with small scale or loosely defined patterns of vegetation along the Grand Union canal and local roads.

Land use is predominantly agricultural with extensive areas of permanent pasture and intermittent farms or large scale greenhouses. While there are few major roads, the LCA is crossed by the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line. There are many public rights of way (PRoW), including along the towpaths of the Grand Union Canal and the Centenary Way, a long distance footpath route which crosses the E2994 Ridgeway Lane. The Grand Union canal is crossed by small scale canal bridges in a number of locations, such as along the C36 Welsh Road and Longhole bridge. The C36 Welsh Road is one of the few main roads crossing the LCA and is predominantly bordered by mature vegetation.

This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam.

Landscape condition

Due to the balance between those parts of the LCA where the hedgerows and vegetation patterns are extensive and intact and those parts where hedgerows are loosely defined the overall condition is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

As a largely agricultural area with the presence of some larger infrastructure the tranquillity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

There are no international, national or regional landscape designations within the LCA. The network of PRoW is considered to be valued at a local level and therefore the LCA is considered to be valued at a local scale.

Sensitivity

Due to its fair condition, medium tranquillity and value at a local level, the LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: Ufton Vale Farmlands LCA Date taken: 4 October 2012. 35mm lens.



Leamington Plateau Fringe LCA

The LCA is predominantly located across the River Leam valley, characterised by a broad landform with a mainly agricultural land use. The terrain across the valley is gently undulating, with steeper slopes to the north and west at Cubbington Offchurch respectively. The field pattern is poorly defined due to gappy hedgerows or intermittent vegetation. This results in a pattern of generally large fields with occasional pockets of enclosed, smaller fields. Tree cover is limited to areas associated with the River Leam at Ash Beds, along the Offchurch Greenway (PRoW W192), a dismantled railway, or as isolated blocks within fields, as at Burnt Firs woodland.

The main settlements are the small villages of Weston under Wetherley, Wappenbury, Offchurch and Hunningham, and intermittent individual farms. New development within these villages is limited, and they retain much of their original architectural character. These settlements are connected by the D2246 Hunningham Road. This road, the C33 Long Itchington Road, the B4455 Fosse Way and C36 Welsh Road are the principal transport routes of the area. There is a number of PRoW throughout the LCA including a National Cycle Route which partly follows the route of the Offchurch Greenway.

This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam.

Landscape condition

Due to the nature of the field pattern with often loosely defined field boundaries the condition is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

Due to the intensive agricultural land use with intermittent built form and evidence of some infrastructure the tranquillity is medium.

Landscape value

Northwards from the Offchurch Greenway, the CFA is designated green belt. This and the network of PRoWs are likely to be valued at a regional scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value, this LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 2: Leamington Plateau Fringe LCA Date taken: 4 October 2012. 35mm lens.



Marton Vale Farmlands LCA

The LCA is characterised by a generally flat landform of agricultural land, crossed in the south of the area by the meandering River Itchen and bordered by rising terrain at Long Itchington, Hunningham and Eathorpe. The agricultural land use is exemplified by the pattern of geometric hedged fields, which are open in character, and medium in scale. However these hedgerows are often gappy or their coverage is intermittent.

The main settlements are the nucleated (clustered around a central point) villages of Marton and a number of isolated farmsteads distributed across the LCA. There are few roads, with the A423 Marton Road crossing north to south and linking with a number of lanes. There is a dismantled railway, the former Leamington to Rugby line, which crosses the LCA, linking with Offchurch.

This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam.

Landscape condition

The often gappy field boundaries and vegetation are in fair condition.

Tranquillity

Transport routes are sparse, with apparent low levels of vehicular traffic and large areas of unlit countryside; overall there is an absence of major infrastructure. The tranquillity of this character area is considered to be high.

Landscape value

North of the dismantled railway line is designated as green belt therefore the LCA is likely to valued at a regional level.

Sensitivity

Due to its fair condition, high tranquillity and regional value the LCA is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 3: Marton Vale Farmlands LCA Date taken: 14 June 2012. 35mm lens.



Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA

The LCA is characterised by an almost flat plateau landform with predominantly agricultural land use, exemplified by a regular geometric pattern of fields. To the north, this agricultural land use is interrupted by large scale urban fringe development at Coventry Airport, Middlemarch Business Park, and a sewage works. There are also a number of both active and restored sand and gravel quarries, including Ryton Pools Country Park and Waverley Wood Farm quarry. To the south, the LCA has a more defined wooded rural character. And a settlement pattern of generally isolated farmsteads connected by lanes, such as Mill Lane, the B4453 Rugby Road and D2213 Coventry Road,

There are a number of large blocks of ancient woodland, at Weston Wood, North and South Cubbington Woods, Waverley Wood and, to the north, Bubbenhall Wood and Wappenbury Wood. North and South Cubbington Woods are separated by the B4453 Rugby Road. There is a number of PRoW crossing the LCA, including the Shakespeare's Avon Way (PRoW W130) which crosses South Cubbington Wood.

This LCA is also within CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green

Landscape condition

Due to extensive urban fringe elements and a number of mineral workings encroaching into this agricultural landscape, the condition is considered to be fair.

Tranquillity

Due to the presence of urban fringe development and the airport the tranquillity is considered to be low.

Landscape value

The LCA is designated green belt and with the network of PROWs is likely to be of regional value.

Sensitivity

Due to its fair condition, low tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity to change is considered to be medium.

Figure 4: Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA Date taken: 4 October 2012. 35mm lens.



Royal Leamington Spa Urban Edge LCA

This LCA is characterised by residential land use with pockets of industrial and commercial development. The LCA includes the residential areas of Cubbington, Lillington and Sydenham which are typically 1950's terraced and semi-detached residences with some older buildings. There are intermittent open spaces, schools and industrial estates. There is a localised area of detached, pre 1880's residences at Radford Semele. The River Leam meanders across the centre of this LCA, where it is associated with Welches Meadow and the Leam Valley local nature reserves within Newbold Comyn Country Park.

Landscape condition

The key component of this LCA, the residential character, is in fair condition.

Tranquillity

Due to the presence of residential roads, the connections with the B4453 Rugby Road and the A425 Leamington Road and the Coventry to Leamington Spa Line, the tranquillity is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

There is one registered park and garden within the LCA at Leamington. There are a number of public open spaces that serve the local community. Therefore the area is likely to be valued by local residents and therefore is considered to be of value at a local scale.

Sensitivity

Due to its fair condition, medium tranquillity and local value, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

Figure 5: Royal Leamington Spa Urban Edge LCA Date taken: 14 June 2012. 35mm lens.



Stoneleigh Parklands LCA

The LCA is characterised by a gently undulating landform enclosed by woodland edges, parkland and belts of trees. Land use is predominantly agricultural with a pattern of generally large fields. Urban fringe uses are present including sewage works and business parks at Stoneleigh Park; and recreational uses such as Kenilworth Golf Course. The LCA is crossed by a number of transport routes, including the A46 Kenilworth by-pass, the A429 Kenilworth Road and the Coventry to Leamington railway line. These latter routes cross a narrow corridor of fields at Gibbet Hill which separates Kenilworth and Coventry. Vegetation consists of woodland blocks and hedgerows; and trees and wooded banks along streams. There are a number of ancient woodlands such as Crackley Wood and Broadwells Wood as well as registered parks and gardens. The majority of the LCA is designated green belt. There are numerous watercourses and streams, including the River Avon and River Sowe near Stoneleigh Park and the Finham Brook and Canley Brook near Kenilworth. The LCA is crossed by numerous PRoW, of which the Kenilworth Greenway is the most prominent within the landscape, being on embankment or cutting and bordered by mature vegetation.

This LCA is also within CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green.

Landscape condition

The key components of woodland blocks, hedgerows and landform, are well distributed throughout the LCA. While areas of former parkland are now used for intensive agricultural production or recreation, they appear to be relatively well maintained and in fair condition.

Tranquillity

Due to the fairly intense presence of agricultural activity, with intermittent built form and areas including more urban elements such as Stoneleigh Park the tranquillity is considered to be medium.

Landscape value

The green belt designation and network of PRoWs are likely to be valued at a regional scale.

Sensitivity

Due to the fair condition, medium tranquillity and regional value the sensitivity of the LCA is considered to be medium.

Figure 6: Stoneleigh Parklands LCA Date taken: 17 January 2013. 35mm lens.



5 Visual baseline

5.1.1 Descriptions of the identified representative viewpoints are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-03-69b to LV-03-72a and LV-04-69b to LV-04-72a (volume 5, CFA17 Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, where relevant, the third part relates to the view at night-time.

5.1.2 Photos have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photo of the view was available, therefore no photo has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.

5.1.3 The number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-03-69b to LV-03-72a and LV-04-69b to LV-04-72a (Volume 5, CFA17 Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.X.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:

1. protected views – these relate to those viewpoints, panorama and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
2. residential views – these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as would be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
3. recreational views – these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
4. transport views – travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity to change;
5. hotels and healthcare institutions – people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
6. employment – people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
7. active sports – people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

Viewpoint 247.3.001: View north-east from E2994 Ridgeway Lane

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users at Longhole bridge on the E2994 Ridgeway Lane. The image has been taken from the lane, on the bridge over the Grand Union Canal, looking north-east.

Figure 7: Viewpoint 247.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 8: Viewpoint 247.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 7) is characterised by the E 2994 Ridgeway Lane, Longhole Bridge and the Grand Union Canal with adjacent vegetation, in the foreground of the view. Fields adjacent to the canal are visible in the middle ground of the view. Fields and mature vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road are visible in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 8) generally remains as per winter due to the proximity of Longhole bridge and the Grand Union Canal. The vegetation in the foreground of the view and along the Grand Union Canal partially filters views of the fields in the middle ground.

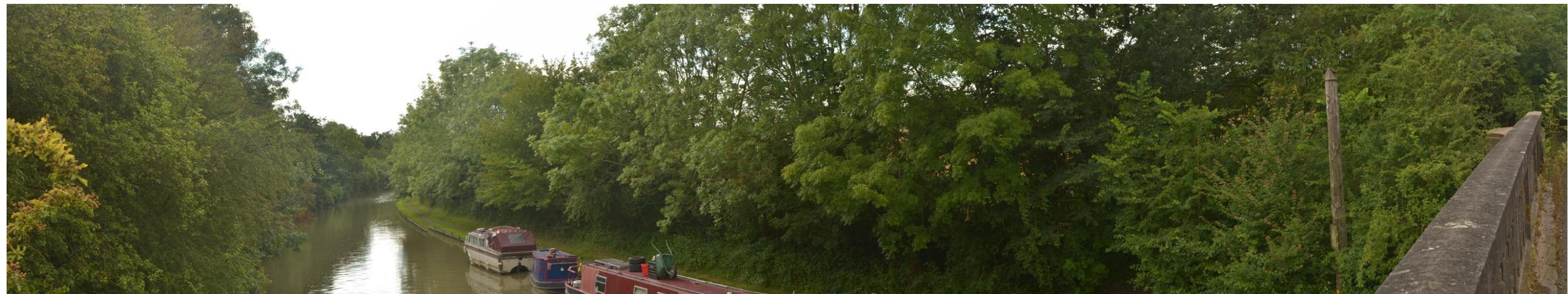
Viewpoint 248.4.002: View west from the C36 Welsh Road

The viewpoint is representative of transport users along the C36 Welsh Road. The image has been taken from C36 Welsh Road bridge, where it crosses the Grand Union Canal.

Figure 9: Viewpoint 248.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 10: Viewpoint 248.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 6 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 9) is characterised by the C36 Welsh Road bridge, the Grand Union Canal and mature canalside vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. The canal, mature bank side vegetation and partially filtered views of fields are in the middle ground of the view. Filtered views of a wooded ridgeline are in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 10) generally remains similar to winter due to the open character of the canal. The mature canalside vegetation largely screens the middle ground and background of the view.

Viewpoint 249.3.001: View east from PRoW (footpath) W125

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the PRoW. The image has been taken from this footpath, from the driveway leading to Bunkers Hill Cottage, looking east.

Figure 11: Viewpoint 249.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 12: Viewpoint 249.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 11) is characterised by an open field, which is crossed by telegraph poles and bordered by vegetation in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground consists of a gently falling landform with large scale fields and vegetation bordering the Grand Union Canal. A gently rising landform of fields with mature vegetation and the wooded ridgeline of Long Itchington and Ufton Woods, form the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 12) remains as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 249.4.002: View north-east from C36 Welsh Road

The viewpoint is representative of transport users along C36 Welsh Road. The image has been taken from C36 Welsh Road looking north-east.

Figure 13: Viewpoint 249.4.002 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 14: Viewpoint 249.4.002 – summer view Date taken: 12 October 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 13) is characterised by the C36 Welsh Road, bordered by mature vegetation in the foreground of the view. Gently undulating fields, which are open in character and divided by mature hedgerows with individual trees, form the middle ground of the view. In the background, views are of gently rising landform to a wooded ridgeline, including Print Wood.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 14) remains as per winter due to the open character of the C36 Welsh Road and adjacent fields.

Viewpoint 249.2.003: View north-east from Bunkers Hill Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W125. The image is considered to be similar to that from the receptor because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the views from the second floor of the cottages.

Figure 15: Viewpoint 249.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 26 February 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 16: Viewpoint 249.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 11 June 2013 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 15) is characterised by a flat landform of fields and a driveway bordered by hedgerows in the foreground of the view. Vegetation bordering C36 Welsh Road, and vehicles on it, form the middle ground. A rising landform of fields, including Burnt Firs woodland is in the background of the view and partially filtered by the vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 16) of the C36 Welsh Road and the rising landform are further screened by roadside vegetation.

Night-time

At night the middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road.

Viewpoint 249.6.005: View north-east from Warwickshire Exhibition Centre

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

This view is likely to be characterised by a nursery, polytunnels and planting beds in the foreground of the view. The mature vegetation along the Grand Union Canal and rising landform at Bunkers Hill are likely to be in the middle ground of the view. An undulating landform of fields and Print Wood on the ridgeline is likely to be in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter due to the built form in the foreground of the view and the mass of vegetation along the Grand Union Canal in the middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 249. 2.006: View north-east from North Fosse Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

This view is likely to be characterised by views of fields with mature hedgerows in the foreground. Mature vegetation along the Grand Union Canal and rising terrain at Bunkers Hill are likely to be visible in the middle ground of the view. The undulating landform of fields and elevated woodland blocks at Print Wood are likely to be visible in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view are likely to further screen the elements in the background of the view.

Viewpoint 249.4.009: View east from the C36 Welsh Road

The viewpoint is representative of transport users along the C36 Welsh Road. The image has been taken from the C36 Welsh Road looking east.

Figure 17: Viewpoint 249.4.009 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 18: Viewpoint 249.4.009 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 17) is characterised by the C36 Welsh Road bordered by mature field boundary vegetation and occasional mature trees in the foreground. The C36 Welsh Road and a gently falling landform of fields, which are open in character and divided by hedgerows, form the middle ground. In the background of the view are a rising landform of fields, to a wooded ridgeline at Long Itchington and Ufton Woods.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 18) remains as per winter due to the open character of C36 Welsh Road and the fields in the middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 249.2.010: View east from Welsh Road Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

This view is likely to be characterised gently falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows in the foreground of the view. Gently undulating landform of fields, which are open in character and vegetation bordering C36 Welsh Road and the Grand Union Canal are likely in the middle ground of the view. A rising landform of fields with Print Wood on the ridgeline is likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view is likely to remain similar to winter due to the falling landform in the foreground of the view and mass of vegetation in the middle ground of the view.

Night-time

At night the foreground of the view is likely be lit by vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road. The middle ground and background of the view are not likely to be lit.

Viewpoint 249.2.011: View east from Bunkers Hill Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

This view is likely to be characterised by a falling landform of fields and hedgerows in the foreground of the view. An undulating landform of fields and vegetation along the Grand Union Canal are likely to be in the middle ground. A rising landform of fields, including Wood Farm, Long Itchington and Ufton Woods are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter due to the falling landform of fields in the foreground of the view.

Night-time

At night the middle ground of the view is likely to be lit by vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road.

Viewpoint 250.3.002: View south-west from the E2994 Ridgeway Lane

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users along E2994 Ridgeway Lane. The image is taken from at the junction with the C36 Welsh Road looking south-west.

Figure 19: Viewpoint 250.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 20: Viewpoint 250.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 19) is characterised the C36 Welsh Road and E2994 Ridgeway Lane, both being bordered by hedgerows including mature trees in the foreground of the view. Generally flat fields, which are open in character and divided by hedgerows and mature trees, are in the middle ground of the view. Fields and a wooded ridgeline are in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 20) remains as per winter with the vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road partially screening views of the fields within the middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 251.2.001: View north-east and south-west from Springhill Cottages

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

To the north-east, the foreground of the view is likely to be characterised by a rising landform of fields and Burnt Firs woodland. The middle ground of the views is likely to be of a rising landform of fields, with vegetation along Stonebridge Lane and around Burnt Heath Farm. The background of the view is likely to be screened by the rising landform in the middle ground of the view.

To the south-west, the foreground of the view is likely to be vegetation and the junction of the C36 Welsh Road and the B4455 Fosse Way. The middle ground of the view is likely to be gently falling landform of fields and hedgerows and Fosseway Cottages. These views are likely to be partially filtered by the vegetation in the foreground. A gently undulating landform with vegetation and a number of farm properties is likely to be in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view remains generally as per winter. The main change is that vegetation within the foreground is likely to further screen the elements within the middle ground and background.

Night-time

At night the foreground to the south-west is likely to be lit by vehicles on the B445 Fosse Way. The middle ground and background of the view are not considered to be lit. Views to the north-east are not likely to be lit.

Viewpoint 251.2.002: View north from residences located between Offchurch Lane and Offchurch Greenway (PRoW 192)

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

This view is likely to be characterised by vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) and a gently undulating landform of fields in the foreground. An undulating and falling landform of fields with hedgerows and mature individual trees is likely to be in the middle ground. A rising landform of fields, including the woodlands at Sutton Spinney and South Cubbington Wood are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the foreground vegetation is likely to partially filter views of the elements within the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 251.3.003: View north-east from National Cycle Route no.41

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of the cycle route. The image is taken from the route along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) looking north-east.

Figure 21: Viewpoint 251.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 22: Viewpoint 251.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 21 June 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 21) is characterised by a gently undulating landform of fields which are open in character and divided by hedgerows, in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground is a rising and undulating landform of fields with mature hedgerows. An undulating vegetated ridgeline with vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road, Springhill Cottages at the junction of the B4455 Fosse Way and Burnt Heath Farm are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 22) remains as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 251.2.004: View north-east from Fosseway Cottage

Due to restricted access, the image has been taken from PRoW W125 and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to the view from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from the property and the proximity of foreground vegetation. The viewpoint is also considered to be representative of users of PRoW W125.

Figure 23: Viewpoint 251.2.004 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 24: Viewpoint 251.2.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 23) is characterised by a gently falling landform, comprising fields with mature hedgerows in the foreground. A rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows, culminating in a ridgeline of vegetation adjacent the C36 Welsh Road forms the middle ground. This includes filtered views of Springhill Cottages and vehicles at the junction of the B4455 Fosse Way and the C36 Welsh Road. The upper sections of a telecommunication mast at Burnt Heath Farm are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 24) remains as per winter, with the exception of further screening of vehicles at the junction of the B4455 Fosse Way and the C36 Welsh Road.

Night-time

At night, the foreground is not lit. The middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road and B4455 Fosse Way.

Viewpoint 251.2.006: View north-east from Leasowe Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature boundary vegetation and agricultural buildings set within a falling landform of fields in the foreground. Views of an undulating landform, including mature vegetation along the Grand Union Canal are likely in the middle ground. A rising landform of fields to a ridgeline at Burnt Heat Farm and a telecommunications mast are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view is likely to remain as per winter due to the falling landform in the foreground.

Viewpoint 251.2.007: View north-east from Brickyard Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the adjacent receptor on the C36 Welsh Road and is considered similar to that from the receptor. The image is similar to that from the receptor because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the property.

Figure 25: Viewpoint 251.2.007 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 26: Viewpoint 251.2.007 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 25) is characterised by the C36 Welsh Road and adjacent mature vegetation in the foreground. A rising landform of fields including Burnt Firs woodland is in the middle ground of the view, and partially filtered by the vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road. A vegetated ridgeline is in the background of the view and largely filtered by the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 26) changes from winter, as the vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road screens the middle ground and background. Views of the C36 Welsh Road within the foreground remain as per winter.

Viewpoint 251.2.008: View north from The Bridge residences

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a falling landform of fields and vegetation bordering the C36 Welsh Road in the foreground. A falling and gently undulating landform of fields and a number of residences and areas of woodland are likely to be in the middle ground. Views of a rising landform of fields and South Cubbington Wood are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

Night-time

At night, the middle ground is likely to be intermittently lit by farm properties.

Viewpoint 252.2.001: View south-west from Burnt Heath Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the adjacent receptor on the C33 Long Itchington Road and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image location is likely to be similar because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are likely to include the elevated location and lack of built form and vehicles directly within the view.

Figure 27: Viewpoint 252.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 28: Viewpoint 252.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 27) is characterised by a falling landform of fields with individual trees and hedgerows in the foreground. In the middle ground, views are of a falling landform of fields, including Burnt Firs woodland a reservoir and vegetation bordering the C36 Welsh Road. A generally undulating landform, agricultural in character, including fields, hedgerows and farms, is likely to form the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 28) is similar to winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

Viewpoint 252.2.005: View south-west from Fosse Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW W128, adjacent the receptor, and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image location is likely to be representative of the view because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the receptor are the increased elevation from the property. The image is also representative of recreational users of the PRoW.

Figure 29: Viewpoint 252.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 30: Viewpoint 252.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 29) is characterised by a falling landform of fields and a number of agricultural buildings in the foreground of the view. A gently rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows and trees, intermittent residences and mature vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) are in the middle ground of the view. A generally undulating ridgeline with residences in Offchurch, the upper sections of a telecommunications mast at Burnt Heath Farm and a number of high rise buildings in Royal Leamington Spa are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 30) remains as winter, with the exception of the vegetation in the middle ground of the view screening some of the residences.

Viewpoint 252.3.006: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W192 Offchurch Greenway

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W192. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 31: Viewpoint 252.3.006 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 32: Viewpoint 252.3.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 31) is characterised by a gently rising landform of fields bordered by vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway (PRoW W192). Undulating fields with hedgerows and mature trees, including vegetation bordering the Offchurch Greenway and a number of individual residences are visible in the background. A rising landform of fields to a generally wooded ridgeline at Offchurch and a number of residences are visible in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 32) remains as per winter overall, with fewer residences in Offchurch being visible due to the vegetation in leaf within the background.

Viewpoint 253.2.001: View north and east from Valley Fields

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W128, adjacent to the receptor and is considered similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from second-storey windows. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W128.

Figure 33: Viewpoint 253.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 34: Viewpoint 253.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view east (illustrated in Figure 33) is characterised by undulating fields which are open in character and divided by hedgerows and mature trees in the foreground. Fields and woodland are in the middle ground of the view. Woodland along the Offchurch Greenway (PRoW W192) and a vegetated ridgeline are in the background.

The view north (not illustrated) is characterised by the D2246 Hunningham Road in the foreground of the view. Fields and vegetation at Ash Beds form the middle ground of the view. The upper canopies of trees within the landscape are in the background of the view although largely filtered by the elements in the middle ground.

Summer

In summer the view east (illustrated in Figure 34) remains as per winter due to the open character of the foreground of the view. The view north remains as per winter due to the open character of the D2246 Hunningham Road.

Night-time

At night, the view to the east is not lit. The view to the north is lit in the foreground by vehicles on the D2246 Hunningham Road. The middle ground of the view is lit by Manor Farm although partially filtered by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 253.2.002: View east from Manor Farm and Manor Farm Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W129y adjacent to the receptor and is considered similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar because the landscape elements in view are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from the property and the angle of views. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W129y.

Figure 35: Viewpoint 253.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 7 February 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 36: Viewpoint 253.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 35) is characterised by gently undulating fields divided by hedgerows and mature trees and crossed by a line of telegraph poles. There are also hedgerows bordering the D2246 Hunningham Road. Fields, vegetation bordering the D2246 Hunningham Road, woodland along the streams and the Valley Fields residence are visible in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridgeline and telegraph poles are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 36) is generally as per winter, although the vegetation within the middle ground of the view partially screens views of the wooded ridgeline.

Night-time

At night, the middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on the D2246 Hunningham Road and at Valley Fields. These views are partially filtered by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 253.2.003: View north from residences on Village Street, Offchurch

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W126 adjacent to the receptor and is considered similar to that from the identified receptor. The image is likely to be similar because it is taken at the same angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and the proximity of garden vegetation. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W126.

Figure 37: Viewpoint 253.2.003 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 38: Viewpoint 253.2.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 37) is characterised by garden vegetation and a falling, undulating landform of fields with residences adjacent to the C36 Welsh Road in the foreground. A gently undulating landform of fields with hedgerows, trees and woodland, including vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) and a number of residences are visible in the middle ground. A gently rising landform of fields with hedgerows and a number of isolated residences are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 38) changes from winter by the vegetation filtering views into the background.

Night-time

At night, the foreground and middle ground of the view are lit by residences on the C36 Welsh Road.

Viewpoint 253.2.005: View north-east from residences on the C36 Welsh Road, Offchurch

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W129y adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation and the proximity of garden vegetation. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W129y.

Figure 39: Viewpoint 253.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 40: Viewpoint 253.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 39) is characterised by a gently undulating field, which is open in character and crossed by telegraph poles and mature vegetation within the foreground. The mature vegetation bordering Manor Farm, with crossing telegraph poles are in the middle ground. A generally wooded ridgeline forms the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 40) remains overall as per winter due to the open character of the fields. The main difference is the further screening by trees around Manor Farm.

Viewpoint 254.2.001: View south from Fields Farm Cottages and The Chalet

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) W129c adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is similar to that from the receptor because the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from the residence. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W129c.

Figure 41: Viewpoint 254.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 42: Viewpoint 254.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 41) is characterised by a very gently undulating landform of fields which are open in character. The middle ground of the view is vegetation at Ash Beds. In the background are views of a rising landform of fields and a generally wooded ridgeline.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 42) is considered to remain as per summer due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 254.3.002: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W128

The viewpoint is considered to be representative of recreational users of PRoW W128. The image has been taken from this PRoW to the west of Fosse Farm, looking south-west.

Figure 43: Viewpoint 254.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 5 February 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 44: Viewpoint 254.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 201212 October 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 43) is characterised by a falling landform of fields and a number of agricultural buildings in the foreground. A gently rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows and trees, intermittent residences and mature vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) are in the middle ground. A generally undulating ridgeline with residences in Offchurch, the upper sections of a telecommunications mast at Burnt Heath Farm and a number of high rise buildings in Royal Leamington Spa are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 44) remains as winter, with the exception of the vegetation in the middle ground which screens some of the residences.

Viewpoint 254.2.003: View south-west from The Hill

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a falling landform of fields divided by hedgerows in the foreground. Views of a falling and undulating landform of fields, with hedgerows, trees, Fosse Farm, Fields Farm and vegetation along Offchurch Greenway (W192) are likely to be in the middle ground. Views of a rising landform of fields culminating at a wooded ridgeline at Offchurch are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

Night-time

At night the residences in the middle ground and background of the view are lit.

Viewpoint 254.7.004: View south-west from Offchurch Sports Club, adjacent the D2246 Hunningham Road

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by sports pitches with boundary vegetation in the foreground. Views of a falling landform of fields and The Chalet residence are likely to be in the middle ground. The upper canopies of vegetation within the fields and a vegetated ridgeline at Offchurch are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the bordering vegetation is likely to screen the middle ground.

Viewpoint 255.2.001: View north-east from Ham Barn and Ham Barn Cottages

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the C36 Welsh Road, adjacent to the receptor and is considered similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar because the landscape elements are similar. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the residence and the proximity of the C36 Welsh Road.

Figure 45: Viewpoint 255.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 17 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 46: Viewpoint 255.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 45) is characterised by a generally flat landform of fields, which are open in character and crossed by telegraph poles in the foreground. A generally flat landform of large fields with mature vegetation adjacent to the River Leam forms the middle ground of the view. A rising landform of fields and a wooded ridgeline are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 46) remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 255.2.002: View east from Ham Farm and Ham Farm Cottage

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a gently falling landform of fields and hedgerows in the foreground. Views of vegetation bordering the River Leam are likely in the middle ground. Views of a gently rising and undulating landform of fields with hedgerows and mature trees and a vegetated ridgeline along the Offchurch Greenway (W192) are likely to be visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the middle ground and background are likely to be further screened by vegetation in the foreground.

Viewpoint 256.2.001: View south-west from Fields Farm

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PROW (footpath) W129a adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar because it is at the same grade and angle of view. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is increased elevation. The view is also considered to be representative of recreational users of PROW W129a.

Figure 47: Viewpoint 256.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 48: Viewpoint 256.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 47) is characterised by a falling landform of fields with hedgerows and trees in the foreground. Views of fields with mature vegetation along the course of the River Leam and a number of residences, including Ham Farm are in the middle ground. A generally wooded and undulating ridgeline including a number of high rise buildings in Leamington are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 48) is similar to winter.

Viewpoint 256.2.005: View south from Bridge Barn

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground of the view, there are likely to be views of fields and mature vegetation along the River Leam. In the background there is likely to be a rising and undulating landform, towards Offchurch, of fields with mature hedgerows and woodland blocks.

Summer

In summer the foreground and middle ground are likely to remain as per winter, with the background of the view likely to be further screened by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 256.3.006: View west from PRoW (footpath) W129c

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W129c. The image is taken from the PRoW looking west.

Figure 49: Viewpoint 256.3.006 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 50: Viewpoint 256.3.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 49) is characterised by a small scale field bordered by a mature hedgerow in the foreground. A large field which is open in character and mature vegetation along the River Leam lie in the middle ground and partially filtered by the foreground vegetation. A predominantly wooded ridgeline, including South Cubbington Wood forms the background of the view.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 50) of the fields and hedgerows in the foreground of the view remains as per winter. The middle ground view is largely filtered by the vegetation in the foreground of the view.

Viewpoint 256.3.007: View south-west from Hunningham Church

The viewpoint is representative of visitors to the churchyard. The image is taken from the churchyard looking south-west.

Figure 51: Viewpoint 256.6.007 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 52: Viewpoint 256.6.007 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 51) is characterised by a churchyard, fields, and intermittent hedgerows in the foreground. A gently rising landform of large scale fields, intermittent hedgerows and a residence are within the middle ground. A wooded ridgeline, including South Cubbington Wood, forms the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 52) remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground and middle ground of the view.

Viewpoint 256.3.008: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W224

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W224. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 53: Viewpoint 256.3.008 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 54: Viewpoint 256.3.008 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 53) is characterised by a generally flat landform of fields, which are open in character and bordered by mature vegetation along the River Leam in the foreground. Views of fields, and the upper canopies of vegetation along the River Leam, form the middle ground. In the background of the view is an undulating landform of fields crossed by telegraph poles pylons and National Grid overhead power lines.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 54) remains as per winter, with further screening of the background of the view by the vegetation along the River Leam.

Viewpoint 257.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W131a

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W131a. The image is taken from the PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 55: Viewpoint 257.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 56: Viewpoint 257.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 55) is characterised by an open field in the foreground. Tanners Farm and bordering mature vegetation lies in the middle ground views. In the background views are of a rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows culminating at a ridgeline.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 56) remains as winter overall, with the vegetation further screening views of Tanners Farm.

Viewpoint 257.2.003: View north-east from Lower Grange

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by an access track and a gently falling landform of fields with mature hedgerows in the foreground. Views of fields and mature vegetation bordering the River Leam are likely to be in the middle ground. In the background is likely to be a gently rising landform of fields with mature vegetation.

Summer

In summer the view is likely to remain as per winter with the background of the view further screened by middle ground vegetation.

Viewpoint 257.2.005: View south-east from residences adjacent The Grange and Mill Lane

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from a minor road, adjacent to the receptor and is considered similar to that from the receptor. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is taken at the same angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from the residences and the proximity of the garden vegetation.

Figure 57: Viewpoint 257.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 16 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 58: Viewpoint 257.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 57) is characterised by garden vegetation and hedgerows and a gently rising landform of fields which are open in character in the foreground of the view. Views of an undulating landform of fields, hedgerows along the B4453 Rugby Road and mature trees are in the middle ground of the view. South Cubbington Wood and the B4453 Rugby Road are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 58) remains similar to winter, although the garden vegetation partially screens the middle ground and background.

Night-time

At night the middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road.

Viewpoint 258.3.001: View south-west from PRoW footpath no.W129t

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W129t. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 59: Viewpoint 258.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 60: Viewpoint 258.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 59) is characterised by fields, which are open in character and crossed by telegraph poles in the foreground and middle ground. In the middle ground is a sloping landform, of fields with mature hedgerows and vegetation alongside the River Leam. In the background, views are of an undulating landform, of fields with mature hedgerows, and South Cubbington Wood and The Runghills woodland.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 60) remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground of the view and the rising landform in the background.

Viewpoint 258.3.003: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W129e

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W129e. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 61: Viewpoint 258.3.003 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 62: Viewpoint 258.3.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 61) is characterised by an undulating landform of fields with mature hedgerows and individual trees in the foreground. In the middle ground, there is a gently rising landform, of fields with mature field boundary vegetation and areas of woodland. A wooded ridgeline, at South Cubbington Wood, forms the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 62) remains as per winter.

Viewpoint 258.2.004: View south-west from residences in Alderman Way

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the road network, adjacent the receptor and is considered similar to that from the two-storey residences within Alderman Way. The image is likely to be similar because it is at a similar angle of view. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the elevation from the residences.

Figure 63: Viewpoint 258.2.004 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 64: Viewpoint 258.2.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 63) is characterised by residences and a falling landform of fields crossed by fencing. In the middle ground, is a gently undulating landform of fields, which are open in character and divided by mature hedgerows and isolated farmsteads. Background views are of a rising landform of fields with mature hedgerows and woodland blocks, including South Cubbington Wood.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 64) remains as per winter.

Viewpoint 258.2.005: View south-west from residences in Weston under Wetherley

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4453 Rugby Road, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the two-storey residences within Weston under Wetherley. The image is likely to be similar because it is at a similar level to the receptor and at a similar angle of view towards the land required for the construction or operation of the Proposed Scheme. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the higher elevation from second-storey windows.

Figure 65: Viewpoint 258.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 66: Viewpoint 258.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 65) is characterised by the B4453 Rugby Road and mature roadside vegetation and fields in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground, views are of fields with mature hedgerows. These views are partially filtered by the foreground vegetation. In the background is a generally wooded ridgeline.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 66) changes from winter by the roadside vegetation further screening views across the fields.

Viewpoint 258.3.006: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W130

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W130. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-west.

Figure 67: Viewpoint 258.3.006 – winter view Date taken: 16 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 68: Viewpoint 258.3.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 67) is characterised by a large scale field which is open in character in the foreground of the view. A rising landform of fields and Weston Hall are in the middle ground. South Cubbington Wood lies in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 68) remains as per winter due to the open character.

Viewpoint 258.3.007: View west from PRoW (footpath) W129d

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W129d. The image is taken from the PRoW looking west.

Figure 69: Viewpoint 258.3.007 – winter view Date taken: 18 December 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 70: Viewpoint 258.3.007 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 69) is characterised by a gently rising landform of fields, which are open in character and crossed by telegraph poles in the foreground. In the middle ground are fields with hedgerows and vegetation bordering the River Leam. In the background of the views are of gently undulating landform, of fields with mature field boundary vegetation and South Cubbington Wood and The Runghills woodland.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 70) remains as per winter.

Viewpoint 259.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath)W131

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W131. The image is taken from the PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 71: Viewpoint 259.3.001 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 72: Viewpoint 259.3.001 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 71) is characterised by a falling landform of fields, which are open in character and bordered by hedgerows in the foreground. In the middle ground are views of properties at Cubbington, generally comprising two-storey semi-detached residences with mature garden vegetation. In the background is a rising landform of fields and North and South Cubbington Woods.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 72) remains as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

Viewpoint 259.2.002: View south-east from residences in Cubbington adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW W133, adjacent the receptor and is considered similar to that from the two-storey residences in Cubbington. The image is likely to be similar to the viewpoint because it is at a similar angle of view and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from second-storey windows and proximity of garden vegetation. The viewpoint is also representative of recreational users of PRoW W133.

Figure 73: Viewpoint 259.2.002 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 74: Viewpoint 259.2.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 73) is characterised by views of garden vegetation, gently undulating fields with intermittent hedgerows including mature trees in the foreground of the view. Residences within Cubbington, mature vegetation around Hill Farm and an undulating landform of fields with hedgerows form the middle ground of views. In the background are a rising landform of fields and a wooded ridgeline at South Cubbington Wood.

Summer

In summer, the view (illustrated in Figure 74) garden vegetation in the foreground of the view further screens views across the fields.

Viewpoint 259.3.004: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W130 including Cubbington CE Primary School and Play Area

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W130 and Cubbington CE Primary School. The image is taken from PRoW W130 looking north-east.

Figure 75: Viewpoint 259.3.004 – winter view Date taken: 12 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 76: Viewpoint 259.3.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 75) is characterised by a falling landform of fields, which are open in character. Views of fields and hedgerows form the middle ground. A rising landform of fields which culminates at the wooded ridgeline of North and South Cubbington Woods forms the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 76) remains as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 259.2.005: View north-east from residences in Cubbington

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW W130b, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the viewpoint. The image is likely to be similar because it is broadly at the same angle and the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the increased elevation from the residences and proximity of garden vegetation. The viewpoint is also representative of recreational users of PRoW W133.

Figure 77: Viewpoint 259.2.005 – winter view Date taken: 12 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 78: Viewpoint 259.2.005 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 77) is characterised by a falling landform of fields, which are open in character in the foreground of the view. In the middle ground is of an undulating landform of fields and vegetation bordering the B4453 Rugby Road, with intermittent views of vehicles. In the background is a rising landform of fields culminating at the wooded ridgeline of North and South Cubbington Wood.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 78) remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Night-time

At night, the middle ground of the view is lit by vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road. This is partially filtered by the roadside vegetation.

Viewpoint 259.2.006: View east from residences in Cubbington

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a gently falling landform of fields bordered by mature vegetation along the B4453 Rugby Road in the foreground of the view. This includes for filtered views of vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road. Views are likely to be of a rising landform of fields with vegetation bordering the B4453 Rugby Road in the middle ground. There are likely to be views of North and South Cubbington Wood in the background.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter due to the elevated location of the receptor.

Night-time

At night the fields in the foreground of the view are not lit. The middle ground is lit by lighting from vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road.

Viewpoint 259.2.007: View north from residences in Cubbington

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation with allotments in the foreground. Views of fields are likely in the middle ground of the view and are likely to be partially filtered by foreground vegetation. Mature vegetation bordering the D2213 Coventry Road is likely to be in the background and likely to be filtered by foreground vegetation.

Summer

In summer the vegetation in the foreground bordering the residences further screens views of the middle ground and background elements.

Viewpoint 259.2.008: View north from residences in Cubbington adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4453 Rugby Road, adjacent the receptor and is considered similar to that from the viewpoint. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is at the same grade. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the angle of view due to the orientation of the receptor.

Figure 79: Viewpoint 259.2.008 – winter view Date taken: 12 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 80: Viewpoint 259.2.008 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 79) is characterised by garden vegetation, allotments and a falling landform of fields divided by hedgerows and trees in the foreground. Views of fields, including Cubbington Heath Farm and vegetation along the A445 Leicester Lane are in the middle ground. In the background are views of gently undulating landform of fields.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 80) is further screened by garden vegetation.

Viewpoint 259.3.009: View south-east from PRoW (footpath) W130b

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users on PRoW W130b. The image is taken from the PRoW looking south-east.

Figure 81: Viewpoint 259.3.009 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 82: Viewpoint 259.3.009 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 81) is characterised by gently undulating large scale fields, which are open in character divided by hedgerows, with a number of mature individual trees in the foreground. In the middle ground are fields which are open in character and vegetation bordering the B4453 Rugby Road. The wooded ridgeline of North and South Cubbington Wood, and an isolated agricultural building, form the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 82) remains as per winter due to the open character of the fields.

Viewpoint 259.7.010: View north-east from Waverley Equestrian Centre, including allotments adjacent the D2213 Coventry Road

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by hedgerows and fields in the foreground. The middle ground of the view is likely to be of an undulating landform of fields and hedgerows bordering the B4453 Rugby Road partially filtered by the hedgerows. The background of is likely to be largely filtered by the elements in the foreground and middle ground including mature woodland at South Cubbington Wood.

Summer

In summer the hedgerows in the foreground of the view screen any middle ground or background views.

Viewpoint 260.2.001: View west from Grove Rise

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the B4453 Rugby Road, adjacent to the receptor and is considered to be similar to that from the viewpoint. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because the landscape elements are similar. The main differences between the image and the view from the receptor are the more oblique angle of view and foreground vegetation.

Figure 83: Viewpoint 260.2.001 – winter view Date taken: 11 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 84: Viewpoint 260.2.001 – summer view Date taken: 16 October 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 83) is characterised by fields, hedgerows and mature garden vegetation in the foreground of the view. An undulating landform of fields and vegetation bordering the B4453 Rugby Road is in the middle ground. In the background is South Cubbington Wood.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 84) remains as per winter due to the open character of the foreground.

Viewpoint 260.2.002: View south-west from New House Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground. The middle ground is likely to be partially filtered by foreground elements and consist of fields with mature hedgerows and vegetation bordering the B4453 Rugby Road. Views of North and South Cubbington Woods are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view remains as per winter.

Viewpoint 260.6.003: View south-west from agricultural building

The image is taken from the PRoW W129s.

Figure 85: Viewpoint 260.6.003 – winter view Date taken: 13 March 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length)



Figure 86: Viewpoint 260.6.003 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 85) is characterised by a falling landform of fields within the foreground. A gently rising landform of fields, which are large in scale and open in character, with mature hedgerows and Wetherley Manor Farm are in the middle ground. Residences in Weston-under-Wetherley, the B4453 Rugby Road, North Cubbington and Weston Woods and Hunningham are all visible in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 86) is considered to remain as per winter due to the open character of the fields in the foreground.

Viewpoint 260.3.004: View south from PRoW (footpath) W130b

The viewpoint is representative of recreational users of PRoW W130b. The image is taken from this PRoW looking south.

Figure 87: Viewpoint 260.3.004 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 88: Viewpoint 260.3.004 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 87) is characterised by fields which are open in character and bordered by mature hedgerows in the foreground. A rising landform of fields, South Cubbington Wood and an agricultural building are in the middle ground. In the background is a wooded ridgeline.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 88) remains as per winter due to the open character of the field.

Viewpoint 260.2.006: View south-west from residences adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road

Due to no publicly accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by mature garden vegetation in the foreground. Largely filtered views of the B4453 Rugby Road are likely in the middle ground. North Cubbington Wood is likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the vegetation in the foreground is likely to largely filter views of features in the middle ground and background.

Viewpoint 261.3.002: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W137

This viewpoint is representative of recreational users on PRoW W137. The image is taken from the PRoW looking north-east.

Figure 89: Viewpoint 261.3.002 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 90: Viewpoint 261.3.002 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 89) is characterised by fields and mature hedgerows in the foreground. Vegetation along the A445 Leicester Lane and partially filtered views of a gently rising landform of fields, which are open in character are in the middle ground. Fields crossed by a line of telegraph poles, Furzen Hill Farm Cottages and a rising landform of fields are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 90) is largely screened by the hedgerows in the foreground. The exception is where there are intermittent gaps in the hedgerow.

Viewpoint 261.2.003: View east from Oakdene including Oakdene Day Nursery

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by fields, a driveway and mature trees and the D2213 Coventry Road in the foreground. The middle ground is likely to be of a rising landform of fields. This rising landform and North Cubbington Wood are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the mature trees largely filter views of the middle ground and background elements.

Night-time

At night the foreground views is likely to be lit by ambient lighting from vehicles along the D2213 Coventry Road. The middle ground and background are not considered to be lit.

Viewpoint 261.2.004: View north-east from Cubbington Heath Farm Cottages and Cubbington Heath Farm

Due to no publically accessible location being available, it has not been possible to capture a photo from this viewpoint. The description of the view is based on information collected from the desk study and site survey work.

Winter

The view is likely to be characterised by a generally falling landform of fields, which are open in character with vegetation bordering A445 Leicester Lane in the foreground. Fields and mature field boundary bordering PRoW W137 are likely to be in the middle ground. Largely filtered views of a rising landform of fields are likely to be in the background.

Summer

In summer the view is likely to remain as per winter, with background largely screened by the vegetation in the middle ground.

Viewpoint 261.2.006: View north-east from residences adjacent the A429 Kenilworth Road

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from the A429 Kenilworth Road, adjacent to the receptor which is considered to be similar to that from the viewpoint. The image is likely to be similar to that from the viewpoint because it is at the same angle of view. The main difference between the image and the view from the receptor is the increased elevation from the residences.

Figure 91: Viewpoint 261.2.006 – winter view Date taken: 14 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Figure 92: Viewpoint 261.2.006 – summer view Date taken: 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length) (stitched panorama)



Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 91) is characterised by the A429 Kenilworth Road with intermittent mature roadside vegetation, lighting columns and signage in the foreground. Partially filtered views of a gently falling landform of open fields are in the middle ground. Partially filtered views of an undulating landform of fields with mature field boundaries, and a generally wooded ridgeline are in the background.

Summer

In summer the view (illustrated in Figure 92) is largely screened by the roadside vegetation.

Part 3 – Assessment matrices

6 Landscape assessment matrix

6.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all the LCAs identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised in part 4 of this volume. For some LCAs it has been identified that no further assessment is required on one of the assessment years. This is on the basis that, through application of professional judgement, it has been determined that no significant effects would occur and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2026)	Operation year 15 (2041)	Operation year 60 (2086)
Ufton Vale Farmlands LCA (This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam)	Minor adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Leamington Plateau Fringe LCA (This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Marton Vale Farmlands LCA (This LCA is also within CFA16 Ladbroke and Southam)	No further assessment required			
Bubbenhall Plateau Farmlands LCA (This LCA is also within CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Royal Leamington Spa Urban Edge LCA	No further assessment required			
Stoneleigh Parklands LCA (this LCA is also within CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

7 Visual assessment matrix

7.1.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. Non-significant effects (minor or negligible) are summarised part 4 of this volume. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required. The night time assessment has only been undertaken for residential receptors with a view of the proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix

Viewpoints	Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
247.3.001: View north-east from the E2994 Ridgeway Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
248.4.002: View west from Welsh Road	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
249.3.001: View east from PRoW (footpath) W125	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
249.4.002: View north-east from the C36 Welsh Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Minor adverse
249.2.003: View north-east from Bunkers Hill Cottages	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
249.6.005: View north-east from Warwickshire Exhibition Centre	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
249.2.006: View north-east from North Fosse Farm	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
249.4.009: View east from the C36 Welsh Road	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Minor adverse
249.2.010: View east from Welsh Road Farm	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Minor adverse
249.2.011: View east from Bunkers Hill Farm residences	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
250.3.002: View south-west from the E2994 Ridgeway Lane	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
251.2.001: View north-east and south-west from Springhill Cottages	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
251.2.002: View north from residences located between Offchurch Lane and Offchurch Greenway (PRoW 192)	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible
251.3.003: View north-east from National Cycle Route no. 41	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
251.2.004: View north-east from Fosseway Cottage	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
251.2.006: View north-east from Leasowe Farm	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
251.2.007: View north-east from Brickyard Cottages	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
251.2.008: View north from The Bridge residences	Major adverse	Negligible	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Viewpoints	Construction		Operation year 1 (2026)			Operation year 15 (2041) summer	Operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Night-time	Winter	Summer	Night-time		
252.2.001: View south-west from Burnt Heath Farm	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
252.2.005: View south-west from Fosse Farm	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
252.3.006: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W192	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse
253.2.001: View north and east from Valley Fields	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
253.2.002: View east from Manor Farm and Manor Farm Cottages	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
253.2.003: View north from residences on Village Street, Offchurch	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
253.2.005: View north-east from residences in Offchurch adjacent Welsh Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
254.2.001: View south from Fields Farm Cottages and The Chalet	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
254.3.002: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W128	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
254.2.003: View south-west from The Hill	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
254.7.004: View from Offchurch Sports Club, adjacent the D2246 Hunningham Road	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
255.2.001: View north-east from Ham Barn and Ham Barn Cottages	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
255.2.002: View east from Ham Farm and Ham Farm Cottages	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required
256.2.001: View south-west from Fields Farm	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
256.2.005: View south from Bridge Barn	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
256.3.006: View west from PRoW (footpath) W129c	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
256.3.007: View south-west from Hunningham Church	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
256.3.008: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W224	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
257.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W131a	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	No further assessment required				
257.2.003: View north-east from Lower Grange	Major adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	No further assessment required	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
257.2.005: View south-east from residences adjacent The Grange and Mill Lane	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	No further assessment required	Negligible	No further assessment required

Part 4 – Schedule of non-significant effects

8 Temporary effects arising during construction

8.1.1 Due to the scale of the construction activities, works would be highly visible in many locations and would have the potential to give rise to significant effects which cannot be mitigated. This is commonplace with construction of major infrastructure projects, but it should be noted that these effects are temporary in nature and relate to the peak construction phase. Effects during other phases of works are likely to be less due to less construction equipment being required at the time and a reduced intensity of construction activity.

8.2 Landscape assessment

8.2.1 Table 4 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 4: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during construction

Landscape character area	Description of effect
Ufton Vale Farmlands LCA	<p>The construction activity will be localised to the northern section of the LCA, between the Grand Union Canal and Welsh Road Farm. Construction activity within this agricultural landscape will be the construction of Longhole viaduct and the formation of the approach embankments. This will include cranes and the removal of vegetation from adjacent the Grand Union Canal. The activity will also include the realignment of the C36 Welsh Road across the fields and the construction of the C36 Welsh Road underbridge, the upgrade of the E2294 Ridgeway Lane and the construction of a balancing pond and access road within the fields. There will be the Longhole viaduct (north) satellite compound construction compounds and the Welsh Road underbridge satellite compound located in the fields and construction plant on the haul roads.</p> <p>The scale and extent of the construction activity will reduce the tranquillity locally within the LCA as it is greater than that associated with agricultural land use. The removal of vegetation from along the Grand Union Canal will be localised and largely inconspicuous in relation to the overall extents of vegetation bordering the canal. The temporary earthwork stockpiles will be a minor alteration to the generally flat landform. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the character area will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
Marton Vale Farmlands LCA	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme in construction is not located within the LCA.
Royal Leamington Spa Urban Edge LCA	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme in construction is not located within the LCA.

8.3 Visual assessment

8.3.1 Table 5 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during construction of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2. The construction assessment has been undertaken during winter, in line with best practice guidance, to ensure a robust assessment. However, in some cases, visibility of construction activities may be reduced during summer when vegetation, if present in a view, would be in leaf.

Table 5: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during construction

Viewpoint	Description of effect
249.2.003: View north-east from Bunkers Hill Cottages	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night, the lighting of the Welsh Road satellite compound will be visible in the middle ground of the view and partially filtered by intervening vegetation. This will be viewed alongside lighting from vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
249.6.005: View north-east from Warwickshire Exhibition Centre	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing Longhole viaduct will be visible above the vegetation bordering the Grand Union Canal in the background of the view. Views of the cranes will be seen as one of a series of components within the wider views.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
249.2.006: View north-east from North Fosse Farm	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing Longhole viaduct and the C36 Welsh Road underbridge will be visible above the intervening vegetation in the background of the view. The scale and mass of the cranes within the context of the wider view will be small and viewed as one of a series of components within the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect
249.2.011: View east from Bunkers Hill Farm residences	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Welsh Road underbridge satellite compound will be largely screened by the built form of Welsh Road Farm and viewed alongside vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
251.3.003: View north-east from National Cycle Route no. 41	<p>In winter, the vegetation removal to realign the C36 Welsh Road and the B4455 Fosse Way, the construction of these roads and the balancing pond will be visible in the background of the view. Additionally the vegetation removal from Burnt Firs woodlands will also be visible in the background of the view. This activity will be result in a minor loss of the key elements of the views of hedgerows, woodland and fields. As the activity is in the background of the view and primarily localised to the junction of the C36 Welsh Road and the B4455 Fosse Way the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
251.2.006: View north-east from Leasowe Farm	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity are likely to be the upper sections of cranes constructing Offchurch Greenway overbridge. These elements would be small in their mass and within background views. The overall effect on the view would be changes within the background of the view, viewed as a series of vertical components in relation to the telecommunications mast at Burnt Firs Farm. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, would result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.</p>
251.2.008: View north from The Bridge residences	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of construction compounds will be largely screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside residences within the landscape. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
252.2.005: View south-west from Fosse Farm	<p>In winter, the vegetation removal from the fields, the construction plant on the haul roads and excavation of the engineered earthworks will be visible in the middle ground of the view. The cranes constructing the D2246 Hunningham Road overbridge will also be visible in middle ground of the view. This activity will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation in the foreground of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
253.2.002: View east from Manor Farm and Manor Farm Cottages	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night, the continuous lighting of the Hunningham Road overbridge satellite compound will be partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and viewed alongside the existing lighting at Valley Fields. Therefore the magnitude of change is low, giving rise to a minor adverse effect.</p>
253.2.003: View north-east from residences on Village Street, Offchurch	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of construction compounds will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside residences within the landscape. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
253.2.005: View north-east from residences adjacent the C36 Welsh Road, Offchurch	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the D2246 Hunningham Road overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. In the context of views of the C36 Welsh Road in the foreground of the view, this activity will be one of a series of components within the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
254.2.001: View south from Fields Farm Cottages and The Chalet	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of construction compounds will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside residences within the landscape. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
254.2.003: View south-west from The Hill	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of construction compounds will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside residences within the landscape. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
254.7.004 View from Offchurch Sports Club, adjacent the D2246 Hunningham Road	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the D2246 Hunningham Road will be visible in the background of the view. The magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
255.2.001: View north-east from Ham Barn and Ham Barn Cottages	<p>In winter the construction plant crossing the fields and the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct and the D2246 Hunningham Road overbridges will be visible in the middle ground of the view. The construction plant will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation within the fields and adjacent the River Leam and within the context of views of agricultural activity. The views of the cranes will be small in scale in relation to the extent of the wider view from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
256.2.005: View south from Bridge Barn	<p>In winter the visible elements of the construction activity will be the upper sections of cranes associated with the River Leam viaduct. These elements will be located in background views and are considered to be one of a series of components within the wider view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect
256.3.006: View west from PRoW(footpath)W129c	<p>In winter, the upper sections of crane constructing the River Leam viaduct and vegetation removal from South Cubbington Wood will be visible in the background of the view. This activity in the context of the wider views from the receptor is one of a series of components. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
256.3.007: View south-west from Hunningham Church	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes and the removal of vegetation at South Cubbington Wood will be visible in the background of the view and one of a series of components in the context of the wider view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
256.3.008: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W224	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct and vegetation removal from South Cubbington Wood will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is one of a series of components in the wider view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
257.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W131a	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct, Mill Lane overbridge and vegetation removal from South Cubbington Wood will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is one of a series of components in the wider view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
257.2.005: View south-east from residences adjacent The Grange and Mill Lane	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Cubbington retaining wall satellite compound will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside lighting from vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road. Minor magnitude of change. Minor adverse effect.</p>
258.3.003: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W129e	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct, Mill Lane overbridge and the vegetation removal from South Cubbington Wood will be visible in the background of the view. This activity will be viewed as one of a series of components in the wider panoramic view from a receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
258.2.004: View south-west from residences in Alderman Way	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct and Mill Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is a minor alteration to the existing view of a wooded ridgeline. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
258.2.005: View south-west from residences in Weston under Wetherley	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct and Mill Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is a minor alteration to the existing view of a wooded ridgeline. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
258.3.006: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W130	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct and Mill Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is a minor alteration to the existing view of a wooded ridgeline. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
259.3.001: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W131	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the B4453 Rugby Road overbridge and construction plant crossing the fields will be visible in the background of the view. In the context of views of residences in Cubbington, this activity will be one of a series of components in the wider panoramic view from a receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
259.2.002: View south-east from residences in Cubbington adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the River Leam viaduct, retained cutting through South Cubbington Wood and Mill Lane overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. This activity will represent a minor alteration to the existing view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
259.2.005: View north-east from residences in Cubbington	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Cubbington retaining wall satellite compound will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside lighting from vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road. Minor magnitude of change. Minor adverse effect.</p>
259.2.006: View east from residences in Cubbington	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Cubbington retaining wall satellite compound will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside lighting from vehicles on the B4453 Rugby Road. Minor magnitude of change. Minor adverse effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect
259.2.007: View north from residences in Cubbington	<p>In winter, the construction plant on the D2213 Coventry Road and realignment of this road, including the cranes constructing the overbridge will be visible in the middle ground of the view. This activity will be largely filtered by foreground vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
259.7.010 View north-east from Waverley Equestrian Centre including allotments adjacent the D2213 Coventry Road	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity are likely to be the upper sections of cranes associated with the B4453 Rugby Road and Coventry Road overbridges and vehicles crossing the haul routes. These elements will be located in middle ground views and partially filtered by foreground vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.</p> <p>The medium magnitude of change assessed alongside the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse.</p>
260.2.001: View west from Grove Rise	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the B4453 Rugby Road overbridge will be visible in the background of the view. This activity is considered to be viewed as one of a series of components due to the relatively small scale and mass of the cranes. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
260.2.002: View south-west from New House Farm	<p>In winter, the upper sections of cranes constructing the B4453 Rugby Road overbridge will be located in the background of the view and considered to be viewed as one of a series of components. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
260.6.003: View south-west from agricultural buildings	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity will be the upper sections of cranes in connection with the B4453 Rugby Road overbridge. These elements will be small in scale and in background views. The overall effect would be changes within the background of the view, viewed as an inconspicuous element within the wider panoramic view from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>
260.2.006 View south-west from residences adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road	<p>In winter the visible elements of the construction activity will be the construction of the new alignment and the construction plant on the B4453 Rugby Road. This activity will be located in middle ground views and largely filtered by foreground vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
261.3.002: View north-east from PRoW (footpath) W137	<p>In winter, the construction plant on the A445 Leicester Lane and realignment works associated to this road will be visible in the middle ground of the view. Views of the construction plant on the A445 Leicester Lane are considered to be characteristic of the existing views of vehicles. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
261.2.003: View east from Oakdene including Oakdene Day Nursery	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the continuous lighting of the Coventry Road overbridge satellite compound will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and viewed alongside foreground lighting from vehicles on the D2213 Coventry Road. Negligible magnitude of change. Negligible effect.</p>
261.2.004: View north-east from Cubbington Heath Farm Cottages and Cubbington Heath Farm	<p>In winter, the construction plant on the A445 Leicester Lane and realignment of this road, including cranes constructing the A445 Leicester Lane overbridge will be visible in the middle ground of the view. These views will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>
261.2.006: View north-east from residences adjacent A429 Kenilworth Road	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the construction activity will be the upper sections of cranes in connection with the B4453 Rugby Road overbridge. These elements will be small in scale and in background views. The overall effect would be changes within the background of the view, viewed as an inconspicuous element within the wider panoramic view from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>

9 Permanent effects arising during operation

9.1 Landscape assessment

9.1.1 Table 6 summarises the assessment for all the LCAs identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during the operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account the further integration of the Proposed Scheme into the landscape following greater maturity of the proposed planting. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 6: Schedule of non-significant landscape effects during operation

Landscape character area	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)	Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041)	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086)
Ufton Vale Farmlands LCA	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	The new planting will have matured and this will aid in reducing the appearance of the massing and scale of the approach embankments to Longhole viaduct and replicate the existing character of roadside and can side vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect in the summer of year 60.
Royal Leamington Spa Urban Edge LCA	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme in operation is not located within the LCA.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
Marton Vale Farmlands LCA	No further assessment required as the Proposed Scheme in operation is not located within the LCA.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.

9.2 Visual assessment

9.2.1 Table 7 summarises the assessment for all the representative viewpoints identified within the study area, which are considered to experience non-significant effects (minor or negligible) during operation of the Proposed Scheme. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The year 15 and year 60 assessments take into account how greater maturity of proposed planting may further screen views of the Proposed Scheme. For some viewpoints it has been identified that no further assessment is required. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2.

Table 7: Schedule of non-significant visual effects during operation

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
248.4.002: View west from C36 Welsh Road	In winter the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be Longhole viaduct, trains and the approach embankments. These elements will be located in the background of the view and largely screened by vegetation along the Grand Union Canal. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during winter, year 1 of operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-112 (Volume 2: CFA17 Map Book). The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, the vegetation along the Grand Union Canal and adjacent the C36 Welsh Road will almost entirely obscure views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required	No further assessment required

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
249.4.002: View north-east from the C36 Welsh Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting in the foreground either side of the C36 Welsh Road will have matured. This would aid in largely filtering views of the embankments, trains and overhead line equipment. The planting will reduce the mass and scale of the C36 Welsh Road underbridge. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
249.2.003: View north-east from Bunkers Hill Cottages	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the changes to the landform and reduction in Burnt Firs woodland. These elements will be located in the middle ground and background of the view and minor elements in relation to the wider view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during winter, year 1 of operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-113 (Volume 2: CFA17 Map Book). The negligible magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required	No further assessment required	No further assessment required
249.4.009: View east from the C36 Welsh Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting in the foreground either side of the C36 Welsh Road will have matured. This would aid in largely filtering views of the embankments, trains and overhead line equipment. The planting will reduce the mass and scale of the C36 Welsh Road underbridge. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect
249.2.010: View east from Welsh Road Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting in the foreground either side of the C36 Welsh Road will have matured. This would aid in largely filtering views of the embankments, trains and overhead line equipment. The planting will reduce the mass and scale of the C36 Welsh Road underbridge. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
249.2.011: View east from Bunkers Hill Farm residences	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting adjacent the Grand Union Canal and on the approach embankments to the Longhole viaduct will have matured. This will aid in largely filtering views of the overhead line equipment and trains and reducing the mass of the earthworks. Views would alter by the substantial change identified in year 15 being largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
250.3.002: View south-west from Ridgeway Lane	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting either side of the C36 Welsh Road and the embankment approach to Longhole viaduct will have matured. This would aid in largely filtering views, including the overhead line equipment and trains. Views would alter by the substantial change identified in the year 15 assessment, being largely filtered by intervening vegetation. However views of E2994 Ridgeway lane will remain as per the year 15 assessment due to the open character of the C36 Welsh Road. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
251.2.001: View north-east and south-west from Springhill Cottages	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2. At night the lighting of the roundabout will be viewed within the context of the vehicle lighting along the B4455 Fosse Way. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low, giving rise to a minor adverse in the winter of year 1 of operation.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting adjacent the extent of cutting to the north-east will have established and largely filter views of the fence line. Views to the south-west would remain as per year 1 but are considered largely characteristic of exiting views from the receptor. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low due to the elements to the north-east. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	The assessment is considered to remain as per year 15.
251.2.002: View north from residences located between Offchurch Lane and Offchurch Greenway	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, the foreground vegetation will largely filter views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting in the middle ground will have established, however the linear form of this planting will remain at variance to the character of hedgerows. Therefore the assessment will remain as per year 1 of summer.	In summer compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting in the middle ground will have established. This is considered to reduce the magnitude of change to negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.
251.3.003: View north-east from National Cycle Route no. 41	The vehicles on the realigned C36 Welsh Road will be visible in the background of the view. This will be at slight variance to existing views of fields and the upper sections of vehicles on this road. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	Views will remain as per winter as the realigned C36 Welsh Road is situated on embankment. Therefore the magnitude will remain low and the effect minor adverse.	By year 15 the new planting along the realigned C36 Welsh Road will have established. This will largely reflect the character of existing views of roadside vegetation and largely screen the vehicles. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
251.2.004: View north-east from Fosseway Cottage	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p> <p>At night the lighting of the roundabout will be viewed within the context of the vehicle lighting along the B4455 Fosse Way. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low, giving rise to a minor adverse in the winter of year 1 of operation. Effects will be unchanged in summer, but by year 15 and beyond to year 60 of operation, with maturing of proposed vegetation, effects will become negligible.</p>	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>In summer compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment the roadside planting will have established and largely filter views of vehicles on the C36 Welsh Road. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment the roadside planting will have matured and largely obscure views of vehicles and reflect the existing character of roadside vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>
251.2.007: View north-east from Brickyard Cottages	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will potentially be the realigned C36 Welsh Road in the foreground of the view and largely filtered views of the reduction of vegetation from Burnt Firs woodland in the middle ground of the view. The realigned C36 Welsh Road are considered to reflect the character of existing views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer the foreground vegetation along the C36 Welsh Road is considered to further aid in screening views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible, giving rise to a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
252.2.001: View south-west from Burnt Heath Farm	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting in the middle ground will have established. This will aid in replicating existing views of the vegetation within the middle ground and largely filtering views of the fence line. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 1 assessment, being largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect</p>	The assessment is considered to remain as per year 15
252.2.005: View south-west from Fosse Farm	<p>In winter, the boundary fencing and the raised earthworks will be visible in the middle ground of the view. These elements are a minor alteration to the open character of the fields and gently undulating landform. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer, the vegetation within the foreground and middle ground of the view will almost entirely obscure the views of the boundary fencing and raised earthworks. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
253.2.001: View north and east from Valley Fields	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.</p>	<p>In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting on the embankments adjacent the D2246 Hunningham Road and on the raised earthworks within the fields will have matured. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 15 assessment, largely being filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
253.2.002: View east from Manor Farm and Manor Farm Cottages	<p>The Offchurch auto-transformer station will be located in the middle ground of the view and largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of change will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer the intervening vegetation will largely screen the Offchurch auto-transformer station. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of change will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
253.2.003: View north from residences on Village Street, Offchurch	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	<p>In summer the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground of the view will further screening and largely filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>As planting adjacent the Proposed Scheme establishes, the views will remain largely filtered and reflect existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.
254.2.001: View south from Fields Farm Cottages and The Chalet	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting, boundary fencing and reduction in vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway. These elements would be located in the middle ground of the view and are considered to be minor alterations to the existing view. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer, the assessment is considered to remain as per winter due to the reduction in vegetation along the Offchurch Greenway.</p>	<p>In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting will have established. This would aid in reflecting the character of existing view. Views would alter by the discernible change identified in the year 1 assessment, being obscured by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.
254.3.002: View south-west from PRoW (footpath) W128	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting and boundary fence line adjacent the extent of cutting and potential improvements to watercourses. These elements will be located in the middle ground of the view. The overall effect will be the addition of features which are largely characteristic of the existing views of agricultural fields. Therefore, the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change, assessed with the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer, the assessment is considered to remain as per winter due to the generally open character of the view. Therefore there would be no change to the assessment in summer.</p>	<p>In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting either side of the cutting will have matured. This would aid in obscuring views of the Offchurch Greenway overbridge. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 1 assessment, being obscured by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.</p>	No further assessment required.
254.2.003: View south-west from The Hill	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new boundary fencing and planting alongside the cutting and reprofiled landform. These elements will be located in the middle ground of the views and are considered to be minor alterations to the existing character agricultural fields. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.</p> <p>The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in a minor adverse effect.</p>	<p>In summer, the assessment is considered to remain as per winter due to the receptors elevated location. Therefore there would be no change to the assessment in summer.</p>	<p>In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting either side of the cutting will have matured. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 1 assessment, being obscured by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect due to no perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.</p>	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
255.2.002: View east from Ham Farm and Ham Farm Cottages	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer the intervening vegetation will further screen and views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor would result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.	Views will be almost entirely obscured of the Proposed Scheme as the planting within the Proposed Scheme establishes. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
257.2.003: View north-east from Lower Grange	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the planting adjacent the track will have matured. This will aid in largely filtering views of the overhead line equipment and trains. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 15 assessment, being largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
257.2.005: View south-east from residences adjacent The Grange and Mill Lane	In winter the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new planting adjacent the extent of cutting, reduction in vegetation from within South Cubbington Wood and the B4455 Rugby Road overbridge. These elements will be located in background views and are considered to represent minor alterations to the key characteristics of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect due to the discernible deterioration in the existing view.	In summer, the foreground vegetation will largely filter views of the B4455 Rugby Road, although views of the reduction in vegetation from South Cubbington Wood will remain. Therefore the magnitude of change would remain as low and the effect as minor adverse.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 1 assessment, the planting adjacent the extent of cutting will have established and in relation to the proximity to South Cubbington Wood be largely characteristic of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect. existing view.	No further assessment required.
258.3.001: View south-west from PRoW footpath no.W129t	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, compared to the findings of the year 15 assessment, the new planting to the south of South Cubbington Wood and adjacent the embankment as part of the woodland management zone will have matured. This will aid in largely filtering views of the trains and associated infrastructure in the middle ground of the view and the divide in South Cubbington Wood. Views will alter by the substantial change identified in the year 15 assessment, being largely filtered by vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.
258.3.003: View south-west from PRoW footpath, no.W129e	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the reduction in woodland at South Cubbington Wood, in the background of the view. This will result in the minor loss of a key characteristic of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer the open character of the foreground is considered to retain views of the reduction of woodland as per winter. Therefore there will be no change to the magnitude and the effect remains minor adverse.	Due to the limited additional change matured planting would have on the characteristics of the views; there will be no change to the magnitude of change and the effect remains minor adverse.	By year 60, the new planting will have established and be largely characteristic of existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
258.3.007: View west from PRoW (footpath) W129d	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	By year 60 the new planting will have established to largely filter views. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.
259.3.004: View north-east from PRoW (footpath), W130 and Cubbington Church of England Primary School and Play Area	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the loss of vegetation on the ridgeline, in the background of the view. As the extent of loss is very minor in relation to the wider view, the magnitude of change is negligible. The view of the Proposed Scheme from this location during operation is illustrated on the photomontage shown in Figure LV-01-115 (Volume 2: CFA17 Map Book). The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	The open views of the Proposed Scheme will remain in summer year 1 of operation, due to the limited growth of the new planting. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as per winter and the effect unchanged.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
259.2.005: View north-east from residences in Cubbington	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, vegetation within the foreground and middle ground of the view will largely filter views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in minor adverse effect.	As the new planting establishes, views will be largely characteristic of existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
259.2.006: View east from residences in Cubbington	In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme will be the new hedgerow planting along the realigned B4453 Rugby Road and new planting in the fields adjacent the retained cutting. These elements would be located in middle ground and background of the views. The overall effect will be the addition of features which are largely characteristic of the view from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low. The low magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a minor adverse effect.	In summer, vegetation within the middle ground will further obscure views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible. Therefore negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.
259.2.008: View north from residences in Cubbington adjacent the B4453 Rugby Road	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2.	In summer, vegetation within the foreground and middle ground will further obscure views towards the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	As the new planting establishes, views will be largely characteristic of existing views. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.
261.2.003: View east from Oakdene including Oakdene Day Nursery	Significantly affected: refer to Volume 2	The vegetation located in the foreground will largely filter views of the realigned D2213 Coventry Road. Therefore the magnitude of change is low. The low magnitude of change assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a minor adverse effect.	By year 15 the views will be almost entirely obscured by the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change is negligible. The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor will result in a negligible effect.	No further assessment required.

Viewpoint	Description of effect – operation year 1 (2026)		Description of effect – operation year 15 (2041) summer	Description of effect – operation year 60 (2086) summer
	Winter	Summer		
261.2.004: View north-east from Cubbington Heath Farm Cottages and Cubbington Heath Farm	<p>In winter, the visible elements of the Proposed Scheme would be the realignment of the A445 Leicester Lane and new planting adjacent it. These elements will be in the middle ground and background of the views and are largely characteristic of the existing view from the receptor. Therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.</p> <p>The negligible magnitude of change, assessed alongside the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in a negligible effect.</p>	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.	No further assessment required.